

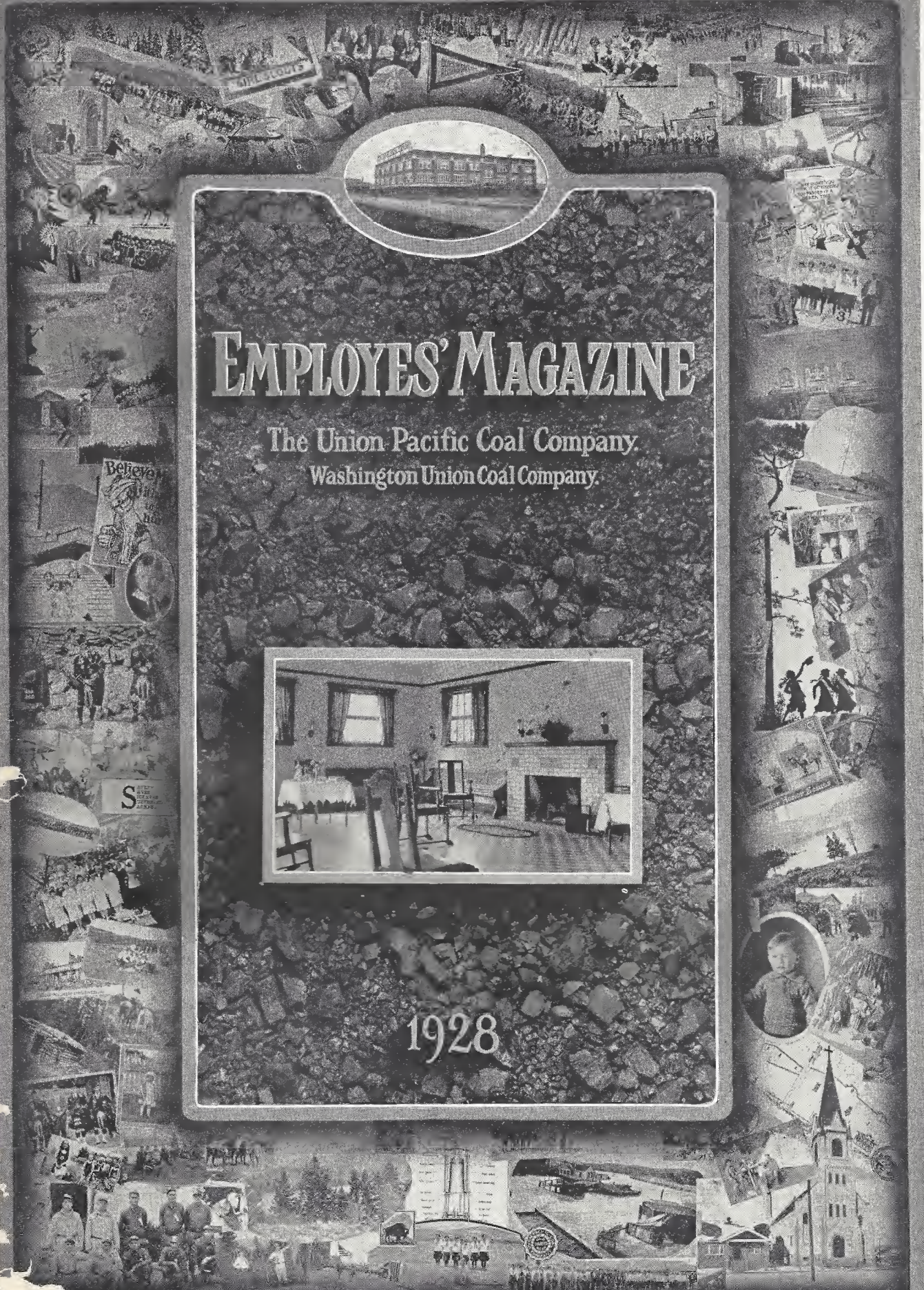


EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company.
Washington Union Coal Company.



1928





Edna St. Vincent Millay,

Young American Poetess Who Wrote *The King's Henchman*.

"Edna St. Vincent Millay stands with those who love life and persons too wholly to spend much passion upon anything abstract. She loves the special countenance of every season, the hot light of the sun, gardens of flowers with old, fragrant names, the salt smell of the sea along her native Maine coast, the sound of sheep bells and dripping eaves and the unheard sound of city trees, the homely facts of houses in which men and women live, tales of quick deeds and eager heroism, the cool kind love of young girls for one another, the color of words, the beat of rhythm."

—CARL VAN DOREN.

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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

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The King's Henchman -- An American Opera

Music by Deems Taylor -- Words by Edna St. Vincent Millay

Place: England Time: Tenth Century

Reviewed by Lillian McDiarmid

AFTER our studies of time-honored, famous, foreign operas it is only fair that we who read this magazine, find place for a short story of an American one and pay tribute to your new, very promising, native opera. And most especially when we have something so very fine to which we may turn our attention. "The King's Henchman" is entirely American, is the work of two brilliant young Americans, Deems Taylor, the composer, and Edna St. Vincent Millay, the poet, who furnished the libretto.

This all-American opera was given its premiere at the Metropolitan, New York, last year. It was

a commissioned opera as also were many others, notably Verdi's "Aida." Much interest was aroused. Critics praised extravagantly. A few condemned but none ignored it. The opera-going public was delighted with it, the first really good, even if not great, Grand Opera from America — probably the best so far achieved in English. For the first time those die-hards who say "English and Grand Opera

don't go together" were given reason for doubt.

For so much time is given to talking about music that might be given to listening to the music itself, so we will content ourselves with saying just a word of praise for Mr. Taylor's brilliant orchestration with its particularly lovely moments. And if, as the critics suggest, Mr. Taylor owes a debt to Wagner, so also has many another musical composer and we are little inclined to quarrel with him because his themes are here and there reminiscent of the great Wagner.

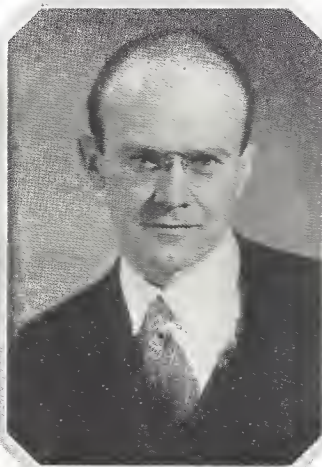
Commenting on Miss Millay's libretto it is hard to refrain from too elaborate praise, from too high commendation. We want to gush. The drama is the work of a lyrist of masterly accomplishment. Miss Millay uses a story of the tenth century and tells her story in exquisite poetry using the stately, quaint Anglo-Saxon of that period. The songs are lovely and, sung to Mr. Taylor's harp accompaniments, are entrancingly beautiful. Listen to Aethelwold's love song:

The like of thee
Sings not nor blossoms

The wind that sighs in the sedges of the pool
Has seen the swan go by,
So still and slow
And cool.

The bee that ferries his hoard from blossom
to hive
Ere summer day be done,
Knows the sweet reek of the clover
Bruised by the wheels of the sun

Sweet, Sweet,
Without, within
Is the rose
Whither the white moth steereth his sail.



Deems Taylor, composer of The King's Henchman. He is almost equally well known as an author and critic. He is an American and can paint a picture, build a house, or even decorate it.

The Employees' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, and their families, and is distributed to employees free of cost, subscription price to other than employees, \$1.50 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

Yet, ah, not the wind nor bee
 Nor any earthly wight,
 Hath seen what I see,
 Nor hath any man heard from his father's
 father in an old tale
 The like of thee.

Deems Taylor is a popular composer and critic. He was born in New York City in 1885 and is a graduate of the University of New York. A magazine writer of note and music critic for the "New York World," his compositions have been recognized for many years. In 1912 he won a prize given by the National Federation of Music Clubs. In 1914 he wrote the "Highwayman Contata" for the Medowell Festival. His compositions include many choral pieces and orchestra arrangements—and now his greatest work, the opera of this study.

Edna St. Vincent Millay, one of America's greatest poets, perhaps the very greatest, was born at Rockland, Maine in 1892. She is graduate of Vassar, 1917. And now at thirty-six years of age she is openly acclaimed as a poet who can challenge, when she will, England's peerless master of poetic music, Swineburn. Hers is the elusive note of the thrush, rather than the more prolonged vocalization of the skylark. It is her delight—wherewith she delights others—to hint and be gone. She is the author of many poems, "The Harpweaver and Other Poems," "A Few Figs from Thistles" and others. Her plays are brilliant. "Aria de Capo" is strikingly satirical but is beautiful poetry. Her ability was early recognized and in 1922 she was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best verse of that year. Interestingly Miss Millay is an accomplished musician. She is the wife of Eugene Jan Boissevain, the author, and has dedicated the libretto of this opera to him.

The cast of the play is as follows:

Eadgar.....	King of England
Dunstan.....	Archbishop of Canterbury
Aethelwold.....	Earl of East Anglia, foster-father, friend to Eadgar
Ordgar.....	Thane of Devon
Gunner ...	
Brand	
Cynric ...	Lords of the Hall of King Eadgar
Ingild	
Wulfred ...	
Oslac	
Maccus.....	Servant and friend of Athelwold
Thored... ..	Master-of-the-Household to Ordgar
Huvita.....	Cup bearer to the King
Aelfrida.....	Daughter to Ordgar
Hildeburg	
Ostharn ..	
Godgyfn .	Ladies at the Hall of King Aadgar
Leofsydu .	
Merevynna	
Ase.....	Servant to Aelfrida
Enid.....	Wife of Thored

Other lords and ladies, attendants, cup bearers,
 villagers and fishermen.

The Story

THE plot of the story is drawn from an old English legend and is one that yields readily to dramatic telling.

Eadgar, King of England and a widower, wishes to marry again. He hears tales of the wondrous beauty of Aelfrida, daughter of the Thane of Devon, and sends his trusted friend and foster-brother, Aethelwold, to find out if she is indeed so very fair and if she is to bring her back to be the bride of a King. Aethelwold has never been interested in women and tries to beg off:

"I am not the man to send!
 How shall I say a woman is foul or fair?
 So many dry leaves in a ditch they are to me,
 These whispering girls,
 A little fairish and a little foolish,
 And all alike and mightily underfoot."

But the King insists and Aethelwold departs, blessed by his king and accompanied by his harpist Maccus.

A month later, on Hallowe'en eve, they reach a forest in Devon. They are lost and discouraged. The night is dark. But there is a full moon striving to penetrate the fog: Listen to them:

Aethelwold: "Findest thou ought of a road?"

Maccus: "I find a road a weasel would follow to market,—
 But as a short cut.
 And thou?"

Aethelwold: "There was a road but here sharply
 it diveth
 Into the earth.
 I know not where we are. We are
 lost
 As we shall ever be
 Come hither wilt thou?"

And poor Aethelwold who does not like girls but needs must pass judgment on the beauty of a choice for his king's bride, is tired and lost.

Hear him again:

"Here ran the road.
 And here at my feet it diveth
 Into the earth.
 Can it be the woman is daughter to the Fiend,
 And I must woo her in Hell?"

Aelfrida, who is really a very modern girl, not a perfect heroine, when we meet her, is longing for excitement. She is dissatisfied with the suitor who has been picked out for her to marry and on this same evening, Hallowe'en eve, is wandering in the woods in response to the adventure promised in an old fairy tale which says that the first man a maid meets on this evening shall be her husband. The

woods are near her home and Ase, her maid, superstitious and almost clairvoyant encourages her:

"Be not eery my lady
There's naught to harm thee here, in the
shadow of thy home,
Many and many a maid
This Hallow Mass Day at night
Doth seek in spell and rune, even as thou
Her lover that is to be."

All very well thinks Aelfrida—adventure and true love she'd like to have but she answers:

"Yea, but not all
In such a mizzling mist!
I am not eery
But I think I have been bolder—
In the daytime—
Indoors.
Go now, and go lively, Ase, for my marrow
oozeth!"

For the seeker of adventure must be unaccompanied. And Destiny does intervene. Aethelwold and Aelfrida meet and fall madly in love. Aethelwold, the despiser of woman's charms, on an unwelcome and unwilling errand, falls madly in love with the beautiful fair Aelfrida. The love songs that describe their meeting and wooing are beautiful — time and loyalty to duty are alike forgotten. Aelfrida cries:

"Lost, lost,
Lorgotten and lost,
Out of sight, out of sound!"

And Aethelwold answers:

"Letting the sun ride by with his golden helmet
And all his flashing spears and his flags
out-streaming—
Ride by, ride by, ride by,
Shaking the ground!"

— — — — —
And never be found!

Thus they dispose of time.

Aethelwold deceives Aelfrida as to his errand, purposes and duty. He sends word to King Eadgar that the girl's charms have been praised too highly, that she is not sufficiently beautiful to be a king's bride — and then weds her himself.

Alas and alack, nothing goes right, they soon tire of each other and are unhappy. Living in quietness and seclusion irks Aelfrida and she becomes a nagging shrew. Aethelwold dares not take her about lest the king hear from others of her extraordinary beauty.

Then the King is to pass through their village. Aelfrida wishes to see him. She disobeys her husband's plea that she make herself look plain:

"Is it much to ask of thee—to dim for a short
time only thy shining,—

Yet many a wife hath done as much and more,
To shield from death her man,
And him no better than me!"

Questioningly, Aelfrida asks: "From death?"

And Aethelwold, in desperation confesses his sorry deceit and tells the whole story:

"Hither I rode a little time ago,
A long time ago —
A henchman of the King,
On the King's business.
And this mine errand, lady — harken well
To seek in the King's name,
And to woo in the King's name,
And to betroth and pledge with the King's
ring in the King's name,
Thee, thee, Aelfrida! —
Thee, but for the wretched love of a green
and dizzy boy,
Queen of all Britain
And lady of the Isles!"

When Aelfrida protests that it cannot be true the wearied Aethelwold who had thought all girls, "mightily underfoot" answered her:

"Yea, my child. 'Tis true enough
Thou knowest in what way we met.
So—when I knew thy name,
I lied to Edgar, saying thou wert all unworthy
of so high a stead,
Being little fair —
And took you for myself.
Oh, the good smack of truth on the tongue
again,
After a winter of lies!"

Aelfrida's love, if she ever had any for husband is dead. She ignores his command and his request. The very thought of meeting the King fascinates her. That he had sought her because of her beauty intrigues her. And the added idea of attaining the glamour of court life for herself is too great a temptation for her to resist. Thinking only of herself she comes out to meet King Eadgar, looking her loveliest "so amazingly beautiful that even the villagers who are accustomed to the sight of her gaze at her admiringly."

King Eadgar is dumbfounded. He had so completely trusted his friend, and is stricken with grief at his treachery. He says:

"I cannot take it in
My mind, that hath been fed so long on the
sweet face of utter trust in thee,
Smells at this meat
And turns away."

Aethelwold is deeply repentant. He forgives Aelfrida and begs for Eadgar's understanding:

"Eadgar, Eadgar, what we have left to say must
be quickly said! —

For lo, with thy sorrow and mine in the same
room
The world heels over!
That hath been which could never be.
Here we stand at last, we three.
But the wind is too strong. We cannot hear
each other shout.
Did love call out
When the wave went over his head?
For Love was one of us
And I do not see him."

And Aethelwold stabs himself. All realize his worth too late. After the manner of Grand Opera there is a long funeral oration. The story ends here. We are left to wonder whether the King weds Aelfrida.

We could wish that the first American opera worthy of serious consideration was more American in background. But we can feel very grateful to these two young Americans for bringing nearer the day when we shall have the joy of hearing American Great Grand Opera. So worth while did the Metropolitan consider this opera, that another has been commissioned from Mr. Taylor—something to which we shall all look forward.

Run of the Mine

Mr. Edgar Eugene Calvin

AFTER more than fifty-one years of service with the Union Pacific and its affiliated companies, Mr. Calvin retired from active service on October 31, 1928.

Mr. Calvin's first connection with the Union Pacific properties was made at Fort Steele, Wyo., in April, 1877, his position that of Telegraph Operator. Later he served in the same capacity at Medicine Bow, Red Desert, Granger, and Carbon. While telegraphing at Carbon he was made Station Agent, thus establishing a connection with the Coal Department, for Carbon was a coal town, the Carbon mines the sole excuse for the town's existence.



Mr. E. E. Calvin

Such was the beginning of Mr. Calvin's railroad career; responsibilities, preferment, honors, following him along every step of his useful life, his railroad career surrendered when he gave over the position of Vice President of Operation of the Union Pacific System properties to his successor, Mr. W. M. Jeffers, with the close of the month just passed.

To speak of the many responsible positions held by Mr. Calvin would at this time be superfluous; more fitting is to speak of Mr. Calvin the man. On the evening of October 16th, more than two hundred friends of Mr. Calvin met at the banquet given in his honor in Omaha. On this occasion those who knew Mr. Calvin best, spoke of his great service to the west, which he had seen grow from a wilderness into an empire. These friends recalled the high points of his long and useful career. Calvin the man, Calvin the gentleman, Calvin the just, Calvin the soft spoken one, breathed through the utterances of every speaker. Mr. Jeffers, who served under Mr. Calvin, made mention of a circumstance which he said had left an indelible impression on his memory. An old and valued employe had failed in his duty. The offense was a grievous one calling for dismissal. When the situation reached Mr. Calvin he wrote his General Manager just nine words. "Have you taken into account his long, faithful service?" To Mr. Calvin the disciplining of an employe was a most serious undertaking, and yet there are few, if any, properties in existence where discipline is less needed. Someone once said that the Union Pacific System ran as accurately and as dependably as a high class Swiss watch. The watch was set and wound by Mr. Calvin.

President Gray delivered the closing address of the evening, paying high tribute to Mr. Calvin's long and distinguished service, referring in detail to the manner in which he handled the railroad under his charge as Federal Manager in 1918. With forty years of successful service then behind him he found it a Herculean task to operate a trans-continental railroad originating the major portion of its traffic in the country it served, with its car supply tied up in the congested terminals of the east. When our own advance army was in England training for front line service and the call came for wheat and other food stuffs, Mr. Calvin disregarding the clamor of thousands, placed all available equipment in food supply service, the President of the United States sustaining the action taken. Securing Liberty Bond subscriptions exceeding a total of \$15,000,000 from Union Pacific employes was only one of the many other great war tasks carried out by Mr. Calvin. When the great San Francisco fire came, a calamity that shocked the nation and the world, it was Mr. Calvin, then serving the Southern Pacific portion of the system, who bore the brunt of an overwhelming transportation emergency.

It is given to but few men to spend more than a half century with one property. Since the day that

Mr. Calvin, then a youth of 18, began to take train orders over a single iron wire line with a ground return, a line peculiarly susceptible to weather conditions, the world has made startling progress. The telephone, the electric light, the moving picture, the automobile, the aeroplane and a thousand other inventions have come into existence and common use. Standards of living, incomes, all have changed, and what a glorious thing it is to be able to look back from the high point of three score and ten years, and with body and mind active and alert, say, as can Mr. Calvin—"I did my very level best and so I have no regrets for the past, no fears for the future."

Well, They Came

IN the October issue of the *Employees' Magazine* mention was made of the I. W. W. coming to Wyoming to save the U. M. W. of A. The three "Spanish" Dons, Noriega, Villa and Edilla, who worked in the vicinity of Rock Springs for a few days under assumed names and who were dismissed for incompetence, and whose auto bore a borrowed Wyoming license plate, were, when last heard from, back in Walsenburg, telling their fellow bolsheviks what weaklings the Wyoming miners proved to be.

When news of the negotiation of a new wage scale reached the Colorado uplifters, another low rate excursion party was organized and, finding that working under the banner of the I. W. W. had proved unsuccessful in the Rock Springs district, they hoisted the flag of the National Miners Union, the union that attempted to effect an organization in Pennsylvania a few weeks ago and which failed after a riotous outbreak with two score individuals beaten up and one hundred twenty-seven arrested.

The crusaders who came under the banner of the National Miners Union ran off a few thousand extravagantly worded handbills, in which the U. M. W. of A. and its officers were attacked, and which contained a fervently worded request to the men "to join the new union, to fight the bosses and to strike for a six-hour day and a five-day week."

A few irresponsibles located in the Superior district listened to the "call of the wild" and marked "no work today" on the change houses. The State and National Representatives of the U. M. W. of A. next came over from Cheyenne, where the revised wage scale was still under consideration, attempting to explain the terms, effective date, etc., of the proposed agreement, the meeting in a few moments resolving itself into a leaderless mob, half a dozen self-appointed chairmen unable to regain order.

Interested listeners make the statement that the meeting savored more of the order of a frenzied camp meeting of olden times, with everyone shouting, yelling, and cat calling at the same time. In the meantime the sensible portion of the mine workers went along in an even way, remaining at work throughout the excitement. The mines at Superior,

after two days suspension, went back to work without comment, as did those at Reliance and Winton, out for one day.

As this is written, preparations for a referendum vote are under way, all mines are working and the crusaders from Colorado and their local agent, who is engaged in the tonsorial profession in Rock Springs, are enjoying a period of rest. In the meantime the Union's State Officers have notified their membership that,

"Under the terms of the agreement adopted by the scale committee and approved by the scale convention in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., agreement shall be submitted to the rank and file by referendum vote for ratification. This vote to be taken Monday, October 29th, 1928. Our obligations under the terms of the Jacksonville agreement provides that if no agreement is reached at the expiration of this contract, the mines shall continue in operation pending negotiations or until negotiations are discontinued by either party to the agreement. Inasmuch as negotiations have not been broken off and a referendum vote is yet to be taken, the membership is obligated to keep the mines in operation."

The proposed wage agreement, which on its face provides for a base day wage scale of \$6.72, against the old wage of \$7.92, provides for material increases in wages paid for the operation of coal loading machines. Other important changes have been made including payment for car pushing, with an allowance for special surgical and hospitalization expense of approximately \$50,000 per year. The new wage of \$6.72 is \$0.62 higher than the Illinois base wage of \$6.10 made effective October 1st; it is \$1.72 higher than the new scales made in Central Ohio and Southeastern Kansas, and \$0.92 above the new Iowa base wage.

As a result of the delay attendant on securing the referendum vote of the mine workers' membership, the State Mine Workers' President and Secretary, Messrs. Cahill and Morgan, requested that the effective date of the new agreement be set for November 1, 1928.

With a further drift toward mechanical loading and the employment of additional men at the higher mechanical loader rates, the average wage within the field will automatically increase, and with a mine cost that will admit of transferring the tonnage, heretofore supplied by the nearly exhausted Cumberland field, to the mines in the Rock Springs district, the working time and man power in the district will expand and increase.

The referendum vote of October 29th will doubtless reflect the best judgment of the District and will determine the ultimate welfare of the industry within the state.

The British Coal Mining Industry

WE HAVE before us the Seventh Annual Report of the British Secretary for Mines for 1927 and which includes the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines. This document of 209 pages contains in condensed form all that is necessary to know about the British mining industry. Unlike our American coal mining reports the British publication includes the cost of mining with the realization obtained from the sale of coal.

The average proceeds, earnings, profits (or loss), in the British coal mining industry for the year 1927 are set forth below, and for convenience, the figures covering cost and realization are shown in terms of U. S. currency. It should be born in mind that a ton of coal in Great Britain contains 2,240 pounds, or 12 per cent, more than our net ton. The figures cover coal disposable commercially, that portion used in production eliminated.

Per ton of 2,240 pounds

Gross proceeds	\$ 3.70
Costs other than wages	1.23
Wage costs	2.58
Total cost	3.81
Loss per ton11
Pounds of coal per man shift worked..	2,061
Average man shifts worked, year....	244
Average wage received per man shift..	\$ 2.45
Average earnings per person for year..	\$596.67

The average earnings of the workers in 1927 were below those of 1924 and 1925. As the mines were on strike a material portion of 1926 no comparison with that year was attempted. In addition to the reductions in earnings, the hours of work underground were increased one hour per shift in all but four districts; there the shift was lengthened by one-half hour. Corresponding additions were made in the hours of the surface workers, the output per man day increasing about twelve per cent over the year 1925.

The Secretary of Mines reviews the results obtained for 1927 in the following words:

"The year 1927 was a disappointing one for the coal industry. The story of that year is mainly concerned with the attempt of the coal mining industry to adjust itself to the new conditions which prevailed after the great upheaval of 1926. After a national stoppage of unprecedented duration it was only to be expected that difficulties would arise in recovering the markets lost to other coal producing countries. But the effects on the industry of the fight to recover lost ground were destined to produce results which later in the year, as indicated below, led the more important coalfields to begin to explore the possibilities of concerted action in place of the highly individualistic action which had previously characterized the activities of the coal industry."

If there is little that is encouraging in the money side of the picture when compared to wages and earnings received in America, the Britisher can

point with more or less pride to his safety record, the loss of lives expressed in hours of exposure only approximately one-fourth of that suffered in our American mines. The British mine inspectors even demand a record of the "pit ponies" killed as well as the provisions made for their care, the number of ponies, killed per 1,000 employed, reduced from 47 in 1924 to 37 in 1927. No detail of safety is neglected. The government demands a rigid record of all shots fired; it follows up the condition and method of handling safety lamps; rock dusting is required and frequent samples are taken to determine the combustible content of the dust found on the roadways.

That the government of Great Britain takes its mine safety problem seriously is shown by the number of prosecutions, convictions, and fines and costs imposed, during the year 1927 as show below.

	Owners, agents managers and under managers	Under officials and workmen
Prosecutions, separate charges	176	800
Convictions	142	726
Non-convictions	16	25
Dismissed	18	49
Fines and costs imposed	\$2,634.58	\$3,527.15
Cost per conviction....	14.97	4.72

The promptitude with which the British compile and publish their recurring reports would be worth while imitating by our own government. Too often our reports are held for one, two or more years before publication. When they do appear they savor more of the historical than the educational.

An Open Letter to a Thankless Employee

A FEW days ago a so-called mass meeting was gathered together in Rock Springs, under the auspices of partisans of the I. W. W., a lawless and incendiary labor organization on this occasion flaunting the banner of the National Miners Union, an alleged organization, whose abortive attempt to effect a successful organization in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago led to the arrest of 127 rioting participants. An employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company attending this meeting there took advantage of the occasion to castigate his employing company, his officials, and one official in particular, who was responsible for this man's reinstatement after he had been dismissed by the local superintendent some three years ago.

The unwarranted, intemperate statements made by this man were of such character as to merit his instant dismissal from the service of the company, for the reason that an employe who is so completely without respect for, or confidence in

his employer should out of regard for himself be- take himself to more congenial fields, something this individual apparently is unable to do, preferring to continue to wallow in the distressing atmosphere his employing company subjects him to.

Inasmuch as this man is on record as approving the attitude of the local supervisory force of the mine in which he is employed, the attitude of the company toward the personal safety of its mine employes, the character of service rendered the employes in that most important element, ventilation, etc., there cannot well be any other basis for his unhappiness than the fact that he is, first, insufficiently paid for the measure of service rendered by him; or second, that he was deprived of the privilege of surrendering his position when it was no longer acceptable to him, that is, that he was forced to remain.

As to the first situation, a careful check of the pay rolls evidences that during the calendar year 1927 this man, employed as a loader, working 164 days or approximately 53% of the standard work day period of the year (Sundays and other holidays excluded), earned net of occupational deductions, \$1,898.25, or \$11.57 per day. Bringing his earnings up to date, the pay roll shows that for the first nine months of 1928, working 144 days out of a possible 230 working days, or 63% of working time, he earned above and beyond his occupational deductions the net sum of \$1,563.98, or \$10.86 per day, his earnings for the first nine months of this year exceeding those for the same period of the previous year \$461.59, or 41.8%.

The above figures should definitely exclude any statement as to under-payment, and that he is allowed to remain in the service of the company is due wholly to the fact that the management prefers to look upon his intemperate, blatant mouthings, as something properly chargeable to one of two things, either a disordered mentality or a defective digestive apparatus.

The above statement is made for the purpose of serving notice on the individual that the officers of The Union Pacific Coal Company, a "soulless" corporation, are yet capable of displaying the maximum amount of charity toward an impossible individual, giving to him due notice that with another outburst of like character, such as that which occurred at the mass meeting held in Rock Springs on Wednesday evening, October 17th, his connection with the company will definitely cease within the next working day following the outbreak. It is quite unnecessary to refer to this man by name, he will recognize his own likeness and every old employe in the field will be able to name the individual who has been on the pay rolls of The Company for about eight years. Having passed middle life the excuse of youthful inexperience cannot be offered in his favor.

Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is a home day. It is a church day and it is a national day. And perhaps we have no greater reason for gratitude than that our Nation does stop to give thanks. The mere act of giving thanks tends to make the thanksgiver happy. Too, it points to mental development, since the one who thinks, thanks. It puts us outside of ourselves and is an aid to unselfishness. And it increases our capacity to receive and keeps alive our spiritual sense.

The things that go into the making of a worthwhile national consciousness aren't always as tangible as "turkey day," but most certainly the observance of a day on which an entire nation gives thanks to the Creator, the Author of all good, has a large place in developing that national consciousness.

Here's to a wonderful Thanksgiving Day, in the tremendousness and universality of its observance. And here's to all the little loving, homey, thoughtful, good-timey things that go into it in the homes of our communities.

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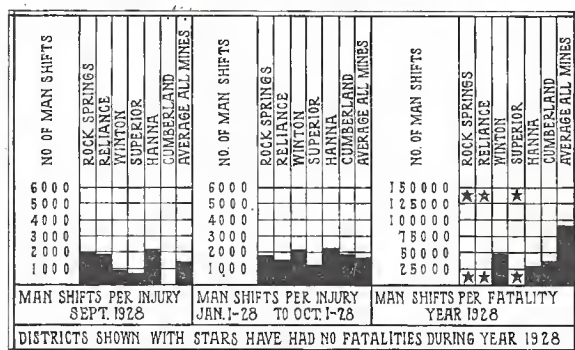


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Make It Safe

September Accident Graph



Something, apparently, is decidedly wrong. During the month of September thirty-three accidents were reported from the six districts, just twice as many as reported for the preceding month, with the working time approximately the same. Of these thirty-three injuries, thirteen were contributed by one district, Superior. Cumberland had none.

Furthermore these injuries were not of a trivial nature as at least five were very serious and one resulted fatally.

G. Ikegami, a miner at Hanna, was struck by a fall of coal and killed instantly. This was one of the few unavoidable accidents of the month. Mr. Ikegami's death was the second at Hanna during the year and the fourth to occur on the system.

The accidents of the month happened in a variety of ways, but plain falls of top and rib coals accounted for the majority of them. Ninety per cent can be classified as pure carelessness, some of them from the rankest variety of carelessness.

As to just why one month should have sixteen injuries and the following month thirty-three, the number of man-shifts being the same, we will ask you to draw your own conclusions.

Owing to the large number of reportable injuries, the total average for the month is low, 1,370 man-shifts per accident. This figure is much below the general average for the year. It is to be hoped that the next three months will show the much needed improvement.

The Closed Garage and Monoxide Gas

During the past few years several persons in our own city, and at least one of our own employees, have fallen victim to the deadly combination of the poorly ventilated or closed garage and the exhaust from an automobile. It is unfortunate that this should recur, year in and year out, despite the education and repeated warnings broadcasted annually to motorists. But for some reason we grow lax during the pleasant summer and then we forget.

As the weather becomes colder, many will unthinkingly close the door of the garage and start working upon their engines. The motor is started, and being accustomed to the smell of the exhaust fumes, little or nothing is thought of them until, oftentimes, it is too late.

But in the exhaust lies the danger. The exhaust from an ordinary car contains from 5 to 10 per cent carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a treacherous poison, deadly

fatal to all known living things, with the exception of the lowly cockroach. A cockroach can safely amble along on his daily rounds in an atmosphere that would quickly prove fatal to man. Carbon monoxide is so deadly that one part in 10,000 of pure air is a hazard to life.

A small car running on an ordinary mixture in a closed, single car garage can produce an atmosphere fatal to life in five minutes. Obviously, no one should ever attempt to warm up an automobile except under the freest sort of ventilation.

Unfortunately there is a dangerous belief current that an automobile engine will stop running for lack of fresh air (oxygen) before the atmosphere has become fatally charged with the fumes. Adherents of this theory are not only foolishly optimistic, but are due to soon meet the leading undertaker, professionally.

Always back the car out of the garage if you must work over it, or at least open the doors and windows of the garage wide and see that they stay open.

What to Do With the Gas Victim

Carry the victim into a room of average temperature. The chill of the outdoor air might induce pneumonia.

Get the monoxide molecules out of the lungs by artificial respiration (or an inhalator if available) the same as you would treat a drowning victim.

Loosen the clothing and keep the victim warm with blankets and hot water bottles until the doctor arrives.

On recovery the patient should rest completely for several hours. All exertion should be forbidden, otherwise serious heart injury may result.

"He Jests at Scars That Never Felt a Wound"

Under the above caption, the "Electrical World" for October 6th, 1928, prints the following editorial. Its blunt conciseness and forcefulness makes it appealing and it is well worth re-producing.

Shoemakers' children are ever poorly shod. The garage man drives the worst-kept car in town. The efficiency expert of business seldom succeeds in systematizing his own household. Possibly it is for the same reason that safety, which should concern us all, is a subject of deadly disinterest for almost every one. Safety for the other fellow is quite all right, but for ourselves—that is another matter. Every driver on the road is either reckless or a fool—except one.

Safety is a simple problem, but the achieving of simplicity is a virtue denied to all but a chosen few. Safety in industry or for the individual is not a question of bulletins or slips in pay envelopes, nor of talks by superintendents or prophets of disaster, nor yet of campaigns or slogans, for it is, as an idea, accepted by us all. The problem is to have the individual recognize his own responsibility through, if need be, actual coercion. The responsibility for safety in any organization rests wholly upon the head of that organization, who must to this end exercise unceasing vigilance. Failure to observe or co-operate in safety should be as definite a mark of the incompetency of any employee for the job as failure to produce results in the accepted channels. To exist permanently a business must be profitable. The day is coming when it must also be physically safe for its workers, not through tears or exhortations or orders, but by requirement of the management.

September Injuries

- Miner—FATAL**—Had walked up to working face (pillar) and was about to shovel coal in chute when he was caught and buried by a fall of coal and rock. Death was instantaneous. It was an unavoidable accident.
- Timberman**—Fall of coal from rib bruised head, shoulders and arms.
- Tracklayer**—Piece of coal fell from rib, causing contusion of left foot.
- Conveyor Man**—Was shovelling coal on conveyor. Top coal fell lacerating head and shoulder.
- Timberman**—Was preparing rib for cross bar and was struck on cheek by small piece of flying rock, causing slight abrasion. Erysipelas developed, presumably from the abrasion.
- Machine Man**—Was removing prop from beneath top coal. Top coal fell and he was caught beneath it and seriously injured.
- Machine Man**—While working machine his hand was caught between machine and prop, lacerating finger.
- Miner**—Was working at face when he was struck in eye by a small fragment of flying coal.
- Machine Man**—While working at machine, jack-pipe fell, striking head.
- Loader**—Injured while lifting a large piece of coal, causing a ventral hernia.
- Driver**—Was blocking car when block slipped catching right middle finger under wheel.
- Miner**—Cutting cap piece. Axe slipped, cutting through shoe and into fleshy portion of heel.
- Miner**—Was placing empty car at working face. Car struck rail horn too hard, causing the rear end to raise and as it settled, his leg was struck by a projecting bolt.
- Miner**—While trimming cap piece, axe handle caught trouser leg and he struck himself on arm.
- Miner**—Was taking down loose top coal. He was not standing in the clear and when coal fell he was struck on head and pulled forward and caught by fall. (Another miner was caught in identically the same manner in another mine, both men being severely injured.)
- Timberman**—Was removing a cross bar from roof. Bar fell striking ankle causing fracture of same.
- Roperunner**—Was coupling car when his hand was caught between car links and bumper, causing severe laceration of finger.
- Mine Foreman**—Was standing in room neck when cave occurred in pillar workings of room above. Concussion of cave threw injured man several feet into a loaded-trip causing severe bruises.
- Miner**—A slight bump dislodged two props, permitting top coal which they were supporting to fall. Miner was struck receiving lacerations of scalp, back and legs.
- Loader**—Was dropping a loaded car down room. He stepped on snubbing rope, jerking his feet from under him and as he fell he sprained left ankle.
- Inside Laborer**—While walking down manway, slipped and fell, spraining ankle.

Armistice Day, November Eleventh

Whatever the nickname they carried during the World War, whether "gob" or "doughboy" or "Yank" or "Sammy" or, if anybody was trying to be dignified, "Man-of-Warsman; or "Shavetail" or "Ninety-day Wonder" or "Rookie" — whatever the nickname they carried, or the "bit" it was their lot to do, the men who served their country under that country's orders, should always lead in an observance of Armistice Day. For while no one denies that many millions were doing their bit at home, in offices and shops, everywhere, November Eleventh must have a special significance for those who did their bit "with the Colors", who served their country under orders.



Men of the Hanna Post of The American Legion at the memorial service last Decoration Day.

Observance and "days" help so largely to make a country's history, and the youth of our land should not be cheated out of its inheritance of the tangible things out of which national consciousness is built — the tales and remembering which the ex-gob and ex-doughboy can give.

For himself the exservice man may use Armistice Day as a day of remembering those war friendships and what they stood for; what exactly made a man great in the war days when unrealities or deceits weren't, when what could be or was done for America mattered more than differences of creed or race. And should not the ex-service man pass on that which will keep alive the unity of America in human feeling and willingness to serve her, and the peoples of the World through her?

And we are ready to follow the lead of the ex-service man in their observance of Armistice Day.

Presidents of the United States On Thanksgiving

A Selection From Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful Providence of Almighty God."

* * *

GEORGE WASHINGTON: "I do recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next (1789), to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the Beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for . . . His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of Government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed."

* * *

ULYSSES S. GRANT: "We have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders

(Continued on page 438)

Engineering Department

New Cooling System For Electrical Equipment

By D. C. McKeehan

A NEW cooling system has been developed for electrical equipment that will permit of increased load without exceeding the temperature beyond which it is safe to operate. The system makes use of hydrogen gas within a totally enclosed rotating machine. Hydrogen is the lightest known element.

The first commercial application of the new system of hydrogen cooling has been made with a synchronous motor installed by a large New England Power Company. If the synchronous motor were air cooled, as are all other motors today, its capacity would be 10,000 kilovolt-amperes; but by having it hydrogen cooled its capacity has been increased to 12,500 kilovolt-amperes, an average of twenty-five per cent. With hydrogen at 15 pounds per square inch gauge pressure, the machine could deliver 15,000 kv-a. without exceeding the normal temperature guarantees.

The advantages of hydrogen cooling are numerous. Not only is the capacity increased for a given size of machine, but oxygen and dirt are excluded by the air-tight casing. Hydrogen will not support combustion, and fires of any kind—even from short circuits—are consequently impossible. Hydrogen also eliminates the effect of corona on the insulation and subsequent deterioration.

The usual air-cooled machine must be placed within a building; but the hydrogen-cooled equipment, being totally enclosed, can be placed outdoors, with a resultant saving in building cost.

The totally enclosed machine is exceptionally quiet in operation, and consequently can be installed in residential districts where noise might be objectionable.

In the case of air-cooled machinery there is considerable loss in operating efficiency because of the resistance of the air against the rotating element. Hydrogen is much lighter than air, and the wind resistance loss is reduced to about 10 per cent of the loss in air when hydrogen at atmospheric pressure is used.

The synchronous motor is enclosed in a gas-tight, explosion-proof, cylinder, consisting of three main sections bolted together and provided with end bells. An extension on one end of the casing encloses the slip-ring mechanism. A carbon seal is placed around the shaft where it enters this housing, so that the brushes may be adjusted or replaced without losing hydrogen from the main shell. The bearings are supported by structural steel frameworks welded to the inside of the casing.

Hydrogen, a good heat conductor, removes the heat much more rapidly than would air. The heat absorbed by the hydrogen is removed by four internal surface-type coolers, consisting of nests of pipes arranged concentrically inside the shell and close to each end of the casing. Hydrogen is drawn along the field structure by fans placed at the ends of the shafts, and is forced radially outward through ducts in the armature laminations. It then passes back along the inside of the shell to the coolers, after which it is again drawn into the machine by the fans and re-circulated. The cooler pipes are supplied with circulating water from the substation mains.

Full automatic operation is used with the motor. A pressure regulating switch and valve maintain the hydrogen pressure sufficient above atmospheric pressure so that leakage, if any, will be outward, thus preventing the contamination of the gas by air. A recorder in a cabinet attached

to the casing gives a continuation indication of the purity of the gas, and operates an alarm if the purity of the gas falls below 91 per cent. The motor is kept so tight that the loss of gas is negligible, the replacement cost amounting to less than seven cents a day. The loss is made up by hydrogen that is automatically drawn from a commercial bottle of the gas connected to the piping system. Since a hydrogen and air mixture containing more than 70 per cent of hydrogen by volume is non-inflammable, there is an ample factor of safety against ignition of the cooling medium. As an added precaution, however, the casing is strong enough to withstand the disruptive force of the most explosive mixture of hydrogen and air.

Other interesting features of the installation include oil pressure starting, and the use of indicating thermometers on the bearings. These thermometers operate an alarm if the temperature exceeds 60 deg. C., or 140 deg. F. Another thermometer indicates the hydrogen temperature as it leaves the coolers, and rings an alarm if this temperature exceeds 40 deg. C., or 104 deg. F.

Hydrogen cooling of synchronous motors has occupied the attention of engineers for a number of years and extensive research work in this field has brought forth the predicted advantages. The present installation of the New England Power Company has already demonstrated that the principle of hydrogen cooling is both successful and economically sound.

A second installation of a hydrogen-cooled synchronous motor is to be made soon and will have a rating of 15,000 kilovolt-amperes in air and 20,000 kilovolt-amperes in hydrogen. It will be similar in design to the first machine.

Considerable interest is also being shown by many utilities in hydrogen-cooled central station generators of large capacity. Several machines built recently have been so designed that hydrogen-tight casings may be added at a later date.

I have in mind the possibility of using similar machines of smaller size for coal mine work. The approved motors of today are totally enclosed and must dissipate the heat from the enclosing frame.

The hydrogen method of cooling would greatly decrease the initial cost of equipment where capacity and safety are to be considered.

Mama's Boy In the Army

The closing of the Central Reserve of Minesweepers brings back to my mind a story of the early days of the war. A hefty young fellow of nineteen or thereabouts was asked by a local worthy why he did not join the army.

"Mother won't let me," said the lad; "she says it's too dangerous in the trenches."

"Mother!" snorted the other. "What's your mother got to do with it?"

"Ah!" was the reply. "Ye don't know Mother."

The next time they met the lad was in a sailor's rig.

"Hello!" said the older man. "What you up to, eh?"

"Minesweepin'," was the response.

"But that's more dangerous than the trenches."

"Yes," said the lad, "I know that—but Mother don't."

—London Morning Post.

A Scot's Vacation

A commercial traveller held up in Orkney by a storm telegraphed to his firm in Aberdeen. "Marooned here by storm. Wire instructions."

The reply came: "Start Summer holidays as from yesterday."—Caledonian.

The Scottish Oil Shale Beds^{*}

We are reprinting from Mr. H. F. Bulman's book entitled "The Working of Coal and other Stratified Materials" his article on Scottish Oil Shale Beds. This article is quite interesting as it shows the marked similarity between the mining of the Scotch Oil Shale Beds and the general practice followed in the mining of coal.

THE Scottish oil shale industry arose about the middle of last century, out of the effort to get oil from coal by the process of distillation at a low temperature. In 1850, a prominent pioneer of the industry, Mr. James Young, took out a patent for the low temperature distillation of coal. For 12 years he produced oil under this patent from the Torbanehill or Boghead gas coal in West Lothian. Its yield was very good, varying from about 90 to 130 gallons of oil per ton of coal. Owing to this source of supply failing, or becoming too costly, his attention was turned to the shale beds. The oil shale industry began in 1862. It has now the advantage of being under one control. In 1919, the half dozen companies engaged in this field were amalgamated into "Scottish Oils, Ltd."

The mines are capable of a daily output of 9,000 tons, but the present output is about 2,000 tons short of this. The number of person employed is about 3000.

PHYSICAL CHARACTER.—In appearance, the Scottish oil shales are similar to the ordinary clay shales known in Scotland as "blaes" (from their bluish colour.) They both show distinct lamination.

In physical character, however, the oil shale is different. It is tough and somewhat flexible, and can be cut with a sharp knife. It does not disintegrate when exposed to the weather as "blaes" does. Though heavier than coal, the oil shale weighs much less than blaes. With percussive boring, the experienced borer can always tell the difference between the oil shale and ordinary clay shale by the blow and the rebound of the chisel.

In some beds, the oil shale shows a contorted or "curled" structure, and is termed "curly" shale, to distinguish it from "plain" shale, which is flat and smooth.

GEOLOGICAL.—The Torbanehill seam lies at the base of the Coal Measures in West Lothian.

Shale beds, both in the Coal Measures and in the Carboniferous Limestone below, were tried, and worked to some extent for their yield of oil, but all the shales that are being worked at present belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, which is the lowest division of the Carboniferous period in Scotland. They are all comprised within a comparatively small area, about 10 miles in diameter, extending to the west and southwest of Edinburgh, with the Firth of Forth as its northern boundary.

This area has undergone extensive folding and faulting. There are three main anticlinal ridges with their troughs between; and five main faults running roughly in an east and west direction, parallel to each other, with displacements reaching 1,500 and 1,600 feet. The dislocation caused by these faults took place subsequently to the folding. Two of these faults running across the northern part of the field have a downthrow to the south, and the other three throw down to the north, forming troughs on a large scale.

Owing to this geological structure, the oil shales are found coming out to the surface in several places, and dipping at all angles from horizontal to vertical, with frequent and sometimes rapid alterations in the gradient. As the working of a bed proceeds, the direction of level course is constantly altering. This bending and dislocation of the strata has probably had something to do with the frequent and rapid alteration in the value of the shales, which is characteristic of this field.

Under present economic conditions, the lowest quality of shale which can be worked at a profit may be put, roughly, at 20 gallons of oil and 40 pounds of ammonium sulphate per ton of shale.

For the same reason, beds less than about 5 feet in thickness are not considered to be worth working. In thickness they vary greatly, sometimes disappearing altogether, and sometimes reaching a thickness of 15 feet. The greatest depth reached as yet is about 1,500 feet, and beds are being worked at all depths between this and the surface.

WINNING OUT.—The usual method of winning out is by driving inclined roads in the bed, starting from the outcrop and following the full dip. For instance, at the Duddingston mine there are four main roads (see Fig. 179, Plate 1), starting from the outcrop of the Dunnet shale, and driven down in it, 20 yard pillars being left between. This bed varies in thickness from about 7 to 14 feet, and the gradient here is about 14 degrees. These main roads are driven 7 feet high, in the centre of the bed, some thickness of shale being left both above and below, to prevent falls and to stabilize the roads. The sections of shale thus left are extracted subsequently.

The roads are 12 feet wide. A width of 10 or 12 feet is found by experience to be generally best for the maintenance of roads in these shale mines.

Two of the four roads are intake airways, and two are "returns." One of the intakes is a haulage road, fitted with endless rope haulage. The hutches hold about 14 cwt. of shale, and are connected singly to the rope above them by a "lashing" chain.

On the steeper inclines, with gradients of 40 degrees or more, carriages are used to carry the hutches.

Some of these carriages are made with four decks, one above the other like a staircase, carrying a hutch on each deck. They can be run at a more rapid speed, and on these steep inclines a larger output can be obtained with them than with hutches running on their own wheels.

Near the outcrop these main roads are protected by brick sidewalls and arching. Further inbye, in soft ground, sidewalls of brick supporting girders are sometimes needed, but, generally, ordinary timbering with props and head trees is sufficient. Sometimes a line of props, 3 to 4 feet apart, is set at a distance of 3 to 4 feet from one side of the road, thus dividing it into two parts as shown in Fig. 180, Plate 1. The smaller division is convenient for taking lines of pipes and cables, leaving the larger portion free for traffic.

CROSS-CUTS.—Adjacent beds, if it is desired to work them, are won by driving cross-cuts across the strata from one bed to the other. For example at the Duddingston mine the Barrack shale bed, which lies about 60 yards below the Dunnet, is so reached by a cross-cut, 240 yards in length, driven at a gradient of 1 in 120 in favour of the load, and connecting with the main haulage road in the Dunnet bed.

SHAFTS.—Vertical shafts have been sunk at a few of the mines. At the Hopetoun mine, which has been worked for forty years, and covers an extensive area of working, the day drifts from the outcrop, by which it was first explored, have been supplemented by a rectangular shaft, sunk to a depth of 400 feet, near the other extremity of the take at a distance of 1,500 yards from the mouth of the day drifts. This assists the ventilation of the mine and also the output,

^{*}The author is indebted to Mr. J. Balfour Sneddon for the opportunity of gaining recent information about the Scottish shale mines. Most of the illustrations in this chapter are taken from "The Oil Shales of the Lothians," issued by the Geological Survey, Scotland.

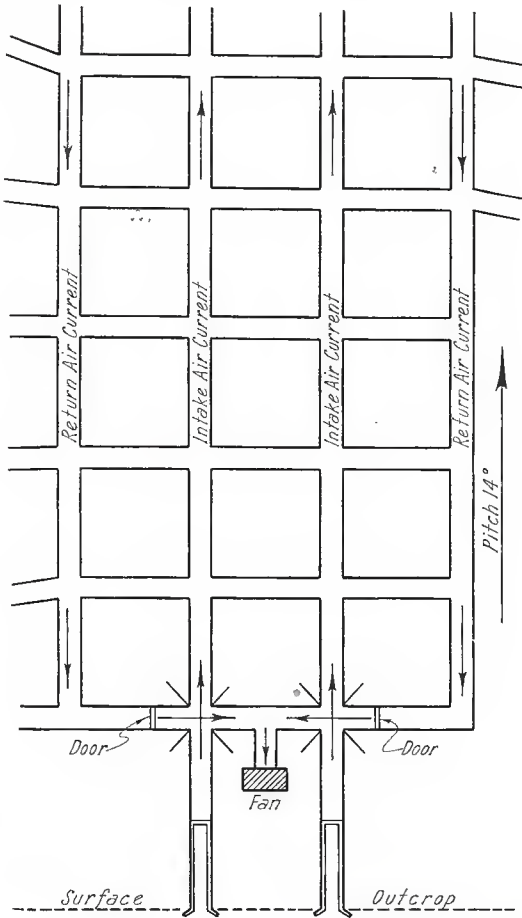


FIG. 179

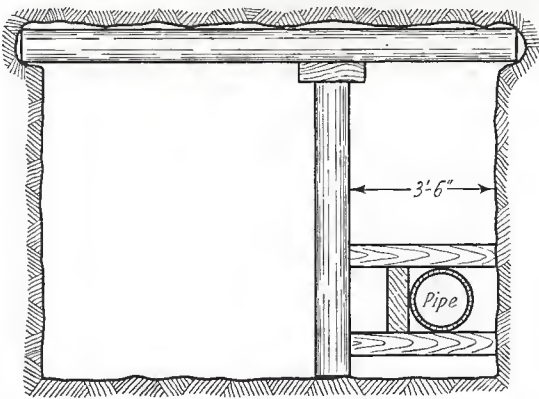


FIG. 180. Illustrating "Centre Propping"

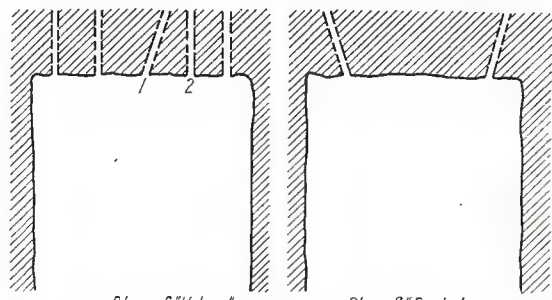


FIG. 181. Showing arrangement of shot holes in blasting the oil shale.

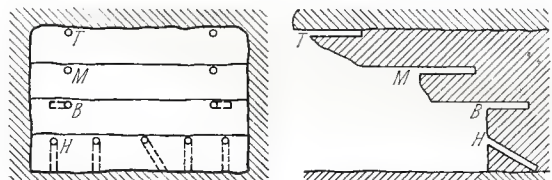


FIG. 182. Face of level showing various positions of shot holes. Reference: H "holers"; B "brairders"; M "mids"; T "tops".

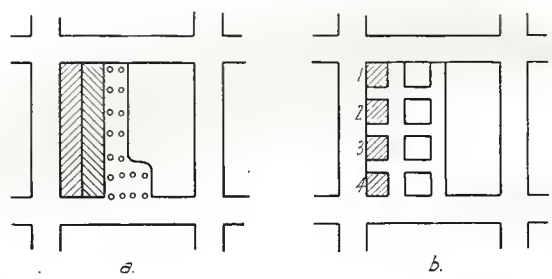


FIG. 183. Method of removing pillars in shale beds.

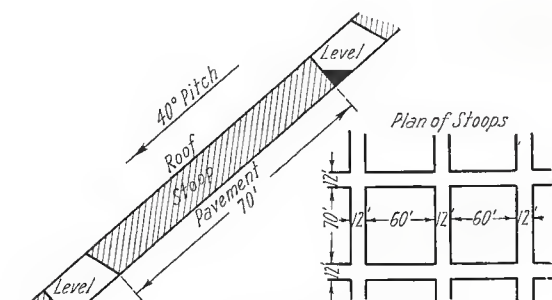


FIG. 184. Illustrating shape of pillar or stoop in steep beds of shale.

about 500 tons per day being drawn at the drifts and 300 tons at the shaft.

At the Westwood mine there are a couple of vertical circular shafts, brick-lined, sunk to a depth of 702 feet, one of them being fitted with cages and rope guides for an output of 1,000 tons per day.

METHOD OF WORKING.—The general method of working is bord-and-pillar, or stoop-and-room, as it is called in Scotland.

At the present time, indeed, no other method is to be seen, but in the past some of the beds which contained a large proportion of refuse material, such as the "Fells" shale, which is now exhausted were worked by longwall, both with a long face and a stepped face, as this method provided room for stowing the refuse material. The advantage of the stepped face was that it gave better control of a roof, which, in a long face, caused trouble by frequent falls.

In the stoop and room method as now practised, an average size of stoop (pillar) is 20 yards square. The rooms (bords) are driven 10 or 12 feet wide on level course, and connected by "upsets" driven up the full rise. The general practice is to carry on the "whole" working till it reaches some fault or boundary line, and then start the "broken," and to extract the pillars on the retreat, using the existing roads, which, as a rule, stand well for long periods.

Blasting with gunpowder is the main factor in getting the shale, as it is in the getting of ironstone. The ordinary method of driving a heading is shown in Figs. 181 and 182, Plate 1, assuming the height to be 9 or 10 feet, and the width 12 feet.

As already mentioned, beds less than about 5 feet are not worked under present economic conditions unless the shale is of unusually high value.

A holing is made at the bottom of the bed by firing 4 or 5 shots (see Fig. 181, Plate 1), known as "holers." These holes are drilled to a depth of 3 to 4 feet, and are sloped downwards so as to reach the floor of the bed, or other parting as desired. The usual explosive is gunpowder. Some gelignite is also used in hard ground, but it is liable to break up the shale too small. Though, on reaching the surface, the first process which the shale undergoes is crushing between rolls, yet for treatment in the retorts, in which it is subsequently distilled, it needs to be of a medium size, which leaves plenty of interstitial space for the free passage of gases and vapours.

Gunpowder, therefore, is the explosive commonly used, the average consumption being about 1 pound of powder per ton of shale.

The holing shots marked 1 and 2 in Fig. 181 are inclined towards one another, and one of them, which receives a heavier charge than the other, is termed a "buster." By means of these "holers," a "holing" or excavation is made in the bottom part of the bed, across the full width of the place. Two holes, termed "braiders," are then drilled in the section above to a depth of about 2 feet. These "braiders" are drilled, one near each side of the place, and sloped so that they reach within 12 inches of the sides.

A second series of holers and braiders is then drilled and fired, so as to form an excavation about 5 feet deep and 3 feet high. The upper portion of the bed, remaining above this excavation, is then got in two slices. A couple of shots, termed "mids," drilled to a depth of 3 or 4 feet, one near each side of the place, bring down the lower slice, and then the upper slice is got by two similar shots, which are known as "tops" (see Fig. 182, Plate 1).

During a 7 hours' shift, as now worked, the usual number of shots fired in a room is seven.

For drilling the holes, the rotary miner's ratchet drill, worked by hand, is commonly used. This rotary drill—it is stated on good authority—was first made by a blacksmith, named Muir, at Calder, in the oil shale district, and was first used in the shale mines in 1865. Its first use in coal mines was in 1872 at Hedley Hill Colliery, County Durham. It took the place of the "jumper" hand drill, so

called from the to and fro jumping movement, with which a hole was drilled by it, a movement by no means effective in the tough oil shale. Several electrical drills have been tried in the shale mines, some of them over considerable periods, amounting to a year or more, but they have all been abandoned, and the rotary hand-driven ratchet still prevails.

PILLAR WORKING.—There are two general methods of removing stoops. One method (see Fig. 183a, Plate 1), is to get them in a series of parallel "lifts", 12 to 15 feet wide, driven up the rise for the whole length of the stoop; and the other (see Fig. 183b, Plate 1) is to split up the stoop into smaller pillars, by driving headings through the stoop at right angles to each other. The extraction of these small pillars is begun at the top pillar, No. 1, and continued downwards. The number of divisions depends on the size of the stoop. When 20 yards square, they are generally divided into four equal portions, each 5 yards square. At the shallow depths prevailing, the top pressure is not heavy, and the roof is controlled by ordinary timbering with props and head pieces.

In some of the beds at the higher levels as much as 70 per cent of the timber is recovered and used a second or third time; at greater depths, this recovery falls to about 40 per cent.

The average cost of timber is only 2½d. per ton of output.

The size of the stoops varies, of course, with the depth and the gradient (see Fig. 184, Plate 2). At some of the deeper mines they are made 130 by 120 feet, the greater length being in the direction of the dip. At steep gradients, this shape of pillar supports the roof better than the square pillar.

In removing pillars, the whole thickness of the bed is taken, which is sometimes as much as 15 feet, timber scaffolds being made for the miner to stand on.

These scaffolds are made by setting a couple of vertical props, and laying a few props horizontally across them.

Sections of the bed which have been left in driving the roads are got when extracting the pillars.

The proportion of loss is not much. Ninety per cent of the valuable deposit is got on an average.

The removal of these thick deposits, at shallow depths, without stowing, naturally causes much damage to the surface, and compensation for this damage amounts to a considerable sum yearly.

WORKING BEDS LYING NEAR TOGETHER.—The beds of oil shale are found lying near to each other, separated by only a few feet of blaes.

Fig. 185, Plate 2, is a section of the Broxburn shales, and Fig. 186, Plate 2, a section of the Pumpherstons shales, recently taken at the mines.

In such cases, the beds are worked separately, the lower bed being taken first, and time is allowed for the strata to settle before the bed above is attacked.

For instance, referring to the section of the Broxburn shales (Fig. 185, Plate 2) the "Main" bed is worked out first, and a period of one to two years is allowed before a commencement is made with the bed above it. After the removal of this second bed, it is found that the strata settle much more quickly, and a commencement can be made to work the Grey bed above after a much shorter period—sometimes within two or three months.

LABOUR, WAGES, OUTPUT.—The number of men employed in a working place is two or three, one of whom is a "drawer," who fills the shale into the hutches, and "draws" ("puts") it to the haulage road. The other one, or one of the other two, is a contractor who agrees to work the place at a price per ton, and is held responsible for working it properly. He pays the wages of the others, and also provides and pays for explosives and all necessary tools.

This contractor, or "butty," system as it is known in Staffordshire, tends to economical working.

The output per miner per 7 hours' shift averages about 4 tons. Per person employed below and above ground the

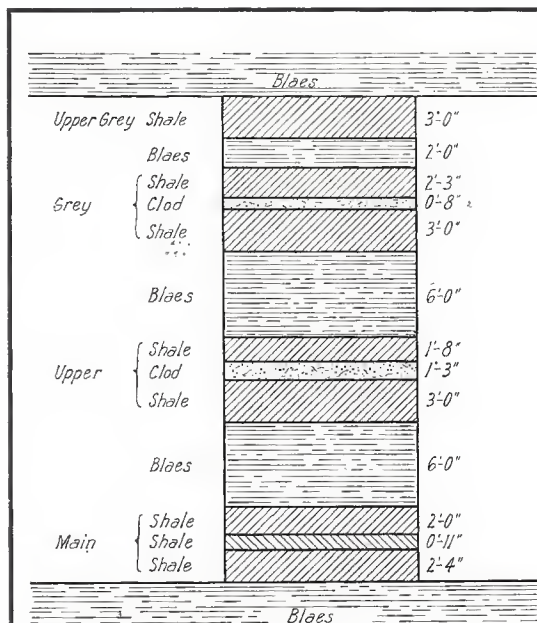


FIG. 185. Section of Broxburn Shales

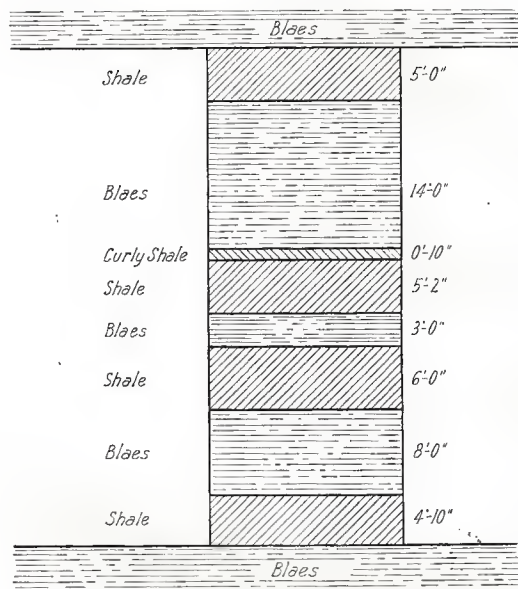


FIG. 186. Section of Pumphreston Shales

PLATE 2

exact figure, as recently obtained, was 2.32 tons per 7 hours' shift. This output per man-shift compares favourably with the 17 to 18 cwt. of coal which is the figure for British collieries at the present time (1925).

In getting the shale, much depends on the skill and experience of the miners in the right placing and drilling of the shot holes. These satisfactory results show that they are good workmen. They earn good wages, running from about 11s to 15s per shift. As the shale mines are surrounded by coal mines, the workmen can choose between the two; this tends to equalize the wages of coal miners and shale miners. The avoidable absenteeism is small, and 11 days a fortnight are worked.

The cost of production is less than half that of producing coal in Great Britain.

Taking the figure 17—45s per ton, given in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925), as the cost of producing coal during the quarter year ended December 1925, the present cost of producing this oil shale is about 40 per cent of this figure.

This lower cost is mainly due to the smaller proportion of off-hand ("on-cost" in Scotland) men employed in the shale mines.

In the coal mines (taking the figures published in the Report of Coal Commission) during the year 1924, for every 100 workers at the face there were 145 others underground and on the surface.

In the shale mines, for every 100 workers at the face there are about 34 others employed underground and on the surface.

This great difference arises from the different physical conditions. In the thick and shallow shale beds, the stone and the shift (repairing) work is small in comparison with that required in most of the coal seams.

The labour required on the surface at the shale mines is also much less.

The cost per ton of all overhead charges is reduced, of course, by the increased production per unit of labour.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.—The shale mines are well equipped with machinery, electricity being fully utilised. The Duddingston mine, indeed, claims to be the first mine in Scotland, and perhaps in Great Britain, where

electricity was applied throughout for all purposes. This was in 1903.

In the power station are two Westinghouse engines and generators each 200 kilowatts; and two Bellis and Morcom engines, each 750 H. P., with Westinghouse generators, each equal to 500 kw. The current is generated at a tension of 3,300 volts, which is stepped down to 440 volts for underground purposes.

The capacity of the station is 5,300 kw. per day, and the daily consumption 3,000 kw. for an output of 1,000 tons of shale.

Steam is generated in Stirling water-tube boilers with Babcock stockers at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch. The exhaust steam is utilised in the shale retorts.

Owing to the difficulty of getting coal during the present (1926) strike, oil is being used for heating the boilers. It is blown into the boilers through jets by steam pressure. This is quite effective in maintaining the supply of steam, but it is more costly than coal. The relative consumption is 1 ton of oil to 2.3 tons of coal.

VENTILATION.—Some gas is found in the mines, but not much, naked lights being in general use.

At the Duddingston mine the ventilating fan is placed between the two intakes in the strata above them, as shown in Fig. 179, Plate 1.

By a simple arrangement of doors, the air current can be reversed easily.

The fan is of the New Capell type with a capacity of 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute at a water gauge of 3 inches. It is driven by belt from a 30 H. P. squirrel cage motor.

The contrast between the cost of production in these shale mines and in the coal mines surrounding them is a good illustration of the well-established fact that the output per unit of labour is the main factor in economical production.

Negative

Magician (to small boy he has called on to stage): "Now, my boy, you have never seen me before, have you?"

Small Boy—"No, Daddy."

—== The Old Timers ==—

Old Timer and Mrs. John Doak Of Rock Springs

Thirty-four years in the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company without once missing a pay day is the record of Old Timer John Doak—and more, Mr. Doak began to work as a miner's assistant in Scotland fifty-six years ago.

Mr. Doak was born at Kelwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, only four miles from the home of Old Timer John McTee. He came to the United States fifty years ago when he was seventeen years old and was married at La Salle, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, whom he had known in Scotland and whose maiden home was in Ayr, the town that is dear to all Scots and known to all the world as the birthtown of Robert Burns.

For twenty-five years the Doak's lived in the same house in Number Four district and remember when Rainbow Avenue was a sage growth path with no houses and when there was not a plant of any description in all of the district, except perhaps a few brave geraniums and house plants in window boxes.

Mr. Doak was one of the men sent from Rock Springs to form rescue teams at the time of the Hanna explosion and is acquainted with most of the Old Timers of Hanna, as well as those of Rock Springs. He is now hoisting engineer at Number Four Mine and is proud of his service record.

He belongs to the Moose and Golden Eagle Lodges and Mrs. Doak organized the women of the Moose Lodge during the time he was Dictator of the local Moose. They are members of the Congregational Church in the choir of which Mrs. Doak used to sing years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Doak think Rock Springs Old Timers should plan to have local Old Timer gatherings during the winter and are quite sure everybody would enjoy them.

One son and two daughters of the John Doak's are living, all near their parents. John Doak, Jr. and Mrs. Stanley Pitchford of Green River and Mrs. William James of Rock Springs.

Mr. Doak has held many lodge and union offices, was president of Local Union No. 2293 four years ago. He is a Scot and can recount the battles won by Scotland from the battle of Bannockburn on—or back, in history, to prove that "Scotland is the only undefeated nation in the world." And he almost convinced the reporter who visited him that while the Trossacks and Edinburgh are beautiful and a knowledge of the history of St. Giles Church of some value, anyone who wishes to be convincingly Scottish really should have visited Glasgow, the birth town of Bobby Burns and beautiful Ayrshire.



Mrs. John Doak, Rock Springs.

George Forsythe, the Blind Music Master of Tono

Perhaps the most outstanding character in Tono, and most surely one of the most interesting men to be met anywhere, is George Forsythe, the blind musician who radiates kindly feeling for and interest in, everyone with whom he comes in contact, whose alive animated face carries so much expression, so general that one does not realize the absence of seeing eyes.

Born of Scottish parents at Aldridge, Montana, George Forsythe suffered a severe illness in early childhood which left him without sight. He attended the Montana School for the Blind and graduated there in 1903, having majored in music and the teaching of piano.

He moved with his father's family to Tono, and since the death of his father, a respected citizen of that town, he is the head of his mother's household.

Mr. Forsythe has music studios in Bucoda and Tenino, as well as a large class of piano students at Tono. He has turned out some remarkable young musicians who have gone to larger schools and made their mark. Among these is Miss Elaine Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Warren, who is a pipe organ pupil. He uses an ordinary keyboard but translates all his music from braille sheets, and is helped in this by his mother.

Nor is music his only interest. His dog barked as we found our way up the path to his home and as he came to greet us he seemed to know instantly who we were, called our names, and presently, in his music room, discussed the day's news and many subjects with us. He could tell us where the battle-line was during a certain period of the World War, how far the American front extended and when its various boundaries were changed.

He goes about Tono without a cane or guide, crossing bridges and turning corners as accurately as anyone, and greeting the children by name when they speak to him.

At a baseball game he is an interested spectator, is able to call strikes or balls simultaneously with the umpire and is aware of every play. He is an accomplished conversationalist and we left his home feeling ourselves much in his debt for an interesting visit.



George Forsythe, the blind music master of Tono with his niece, Thelma Forsythe, at the rose covered doorway of their home.

The Cop Was Wrong

"Say, you're going 45 miles an hour!"

"I guess not—I've only been out twenty minutes."

— Of Interest To Women —

Our New Club Houses

If some sort of fairy had been commissioned to come to the towns of Winton and Superior and, with a magic wand, wave into being the material thing we most needed and wished for, she'd most likely have waved us the very Club Houses we now have. Shining white kitchens. Beautiful fireplaces in gray-green brick with decorative plaques that invite dreaming with. And window seats cleverly arranged for storing Scout and other equipment. Hardwood floors that will stand the many steps of Sunday School groups, and games and dancing. French doors and homey



Superior Women Ready to Begin Furnishing Their Club.

windows. Gay chintz curtains and beautifully toned lighting fixtures.

And since we're talking about fairies we may ask for our magic carpet too, and that it pass by, please, showing all the vital things we may have in our Clubs. They are so many. Understanding and community spirit—and comradeships and cultural growth in our smaller groups. And fine things for our younger folks. And fun for everybody. and study for everybody, too. We all need to know more about the big world and the things that are going on in it



The shining white, entirely new and commodious, kitchen of the Winton Club.



The exterior of the Winton Club is Spanish, inviting and colorful.

that affect us. And happy times for little people. And an ever-widening range of vision for them too. And teaching that will bring health and comfort. And most of all the comradeships and sheer joy in each other we shall all foster there.

Presidents of the United States On Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 431)

and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law."

* * *

GROVER CLEVELAND: "And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national conscience may be quickened to better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our national life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness."

* * *

WILLIAM McKINLEY: "This time-honored observance acquires with time a tender significance. It enriches domestic life. It summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love."

* * *

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: "We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much as has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at the time each of us does his duty to his fellow men."

* * *

WOODROW WILSON: "The year has brought us the satisfactions of work well done and fresh visions of our duty which will make the work of the future better still."

* * *

CALVIN COOLIDGE: "Almighty God has continued to bestow upon us the light of his countenance and we have prospered. Not only have we enjoyed material success, but we have advanced in wisdom and in spiritual understanding."

— Girls All Girls —

Ye Trip of Ye Tono Campfire Girls

By Jean Murray Pepys.

May 24: Up betimes and did don our raiment for "Kid Day" at school. Anon to school where we near had hysterics reviewing the antics of the inmates, but recently our wise and studious scholars. Did slide down banisters, eat animal crackers and have our pictures taken, the last scarce complimenting me. After many tearful good-byes were taken home where again, a change of raiment. Less beautiful forsooth. Thence to packing busily, after which WE STARTED. Did have some unknown malady in innards of Ye Busse, causing some delay. Did contain myself with admirable patience. Most commendable. Next to Copalis Beach where the night was spent sleeping near a beautiful bed of cabbages which grow wild and do not please the nostrils, indeed were an offense. Gadzooks! Ye earth was bumpy!

May 25: Up betimes and to Pacific Beach where made camp. We gathered fire-making wood and cooked ye repast

of ye open. And thrice welcome was ye food. Anon to bed and not skunk cabbage nor bumpy earth could disturb the slumbers or stay ye enjoyment of ye rest.

May 26: Again ye Guardian called and wert up betimes and it for morning dip where did puff and pant right merrily. After which breakfast and then to baseball, ye game of sport. Gathered wood for a marshmallow roast. A most enjoyable evening—and to bed, and not to dream.

May 27: After bathing and breakfast did depart to excavate clams. After two hours of hard labor and valiant effort did succeed in bagging A CLAM which did send to Olympia to be stuffed. Anon to a swim in the briny deep, to a right merry Bonfire—and to bed.

May 28: Up betimes and to swimming after our bedclothes. Breakfast in ye Busse and on our way to Hood Canal where in ye cabins did dry our bedclothes, food, tents. Anon to bed — in a bed — Elysium.

May 29: Breakfast and to very busily washing clothes after which a hike to Liliwamp Falls. Home to marshmallow roast on the beach — and to rest.

May 30: This day marked by a hike to Cushman Dam where did see some marvelous sights. Back to camp



We Gave a First Aid demonstration at the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce. With us in this picture are Gladys Geyer (left) and Coral Sherwood (right) of the Wetomachick troop and Mr. A. Jackson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. We are, left to right: Helen Rennie, Hazel Jones, Lucy Case, Helen Vanrenterghern, Ruby Fearn, Edith Crawford.



The Morning Salute to the Flag.

where we supped and then danced until bed time.

May 31: Up early, prepared breakfast and up the canal to Quilcene and the Fish Hatchery where did gaze at pollywogs and thence to luncheon.

To camp—a swim and Treasure Hunt. A Bonfire with much singing of music in which Guardian Morrison did greatly excel.

June 1st: To packing. Thence home where we did make a great noise upon entering the town. And more anon.



Tono Campfire Girls say the best way to see the World is by Bus.

Railroading Ninety Years Ago

C. P. Leland, auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, sent to the Railroad Gazette in 1878 this report of the Erie & Kalamazoo (now a part of the Michigan Central), copied from a Toledo (Ohio) newspaper of 1838:

Earnings, 1837	\$55,821.52
Expenses, 1837	14,181.52

Profits	\$41,610.00
---------------	-------------

"Profits equal to 16½ per cent on investment in a very blue year following the revulsion of 1836.

"The profits of the road have principally, if not entirely, accrued since the locomotive was put on, as the expense of running with horses, during the autumn of 1836 and the spring of 1837, was about equal to its earnings.

"If business shall revive with the opening of navigation next spring, and shall continue as prosperous as may reasonably be expected during next season, it is believed that the road will pay all expenses, and earn 50 per cent of its cost by the 31st of December next.

"(Note by compiler.—Business failed to revive and the earnings ran down from \$55,821 in 1837 to \$25,114 in 1842 when a receiver was appointed.)"—(From Railway Age.)

(Note by Senior Philosopher.—This reads like the history of many coal mining operations.)

Our Little Folks

The First Thanksgiving On Kendall Mountainside

"TOMORROW is Thanksgiving Day," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Have you invited the guests?"

Mr. Scroggins said "Hurumph," took his hat and cane and went quietly from the house.

For he hadn't invited the guests. All week he'd been very busy going to and fro watching the Frog Pond being drained out and saying good-bye to various friends who were leaving for the winter. So now he hurried. First he asked the Squiffletrees—all of them telling Mrs. Squiff to be sure and remember. That was because her husband is absent-minded and the Squiffletrees and Mr. Scroggins own their winter food together, and Mrs. Scroggins would count on each large and small Squiffletree bringing something with them. Next Mr. Scroggins invited Florrie. Then Fib, the sparrow chief. Next he hunted up a dozen or more of the hungrier sparrows and pigeons.

In all there were thirty-five at the Scroggins table next day, and how they did enjoy themselves! There was plenty of food, and Mr. Scroggins was a smiling host and Mrs. Scroggins a thoughtful hostess.

After dinner Fib asked: "Now may we have a story from Mr. Scroggins," which he was very glad to offer along these lines:

"Once a long, long time ago in Great-grandfather Scroggins' time there was an autumn when there was very little food on these hills. There weren't any pine nuts to grow ripe and someone else ate most of the hazel nuts, and so the real folks who belong to this mountainside didn't know what they were to do.

"But Great-grandfather Scroggins had a great storehouse filled with food. He'd watched a boy named Harold pile heaps and heaps of pine nuts in a hollow log when he was riding by on his pony Rebel. Harold had thought it would be fine to keep them to give to some girls when he took them riding. But Great-grandfather Scroggins found them and since boys have very good fathers and mothers who provide food for them it was perfectly right for him to take all the pine nuts from a boy's cache.

"He called all the mountainside folk together and told them that they all were to be his guests at a dinner party.

"They all came. Instead of giving them a dinner, Great-grandfather passed out a good sized bark bag filled with food. Then he made a speech."

Florrie said: "A Scroggins would!" She doesn't like speeches.

"Of course I don't remember the speech because I wasn't there," said Mr. Scroggins, "but I've heard what Great-grandfather said. He told his guests

about finding the pine nuts in a hollow log and that he was thankful he was able to share them with his neighbors."

"And that was our first Thanksgiving Day," concluded the kind, jolly old squirrel.

"Thanks for the story Mr. Scroggins," said Fib, who was always more polite than Florrie, "being thankful for what you have is one thing, but being thankful you are able to help someone else is another. I know I'd have liked Great-grandfather Scroggins. And I'd have liked Harold too, for hiding the nuts. He meant to share them anyway and if he could have seen the Kendall Mountainside First Thanksgiving he'd have been glad to have them used just so."

How Indian Corn Came Into The World

An Ojibbeway Legend

By Henry Schoolcraft (Adapted)

LONG, long ago, in a beautiful part of this country, there lived an Indian with his wife and children. He was poor and found it hard to provide food enough for his family. But though needy he was kind and contented, and always gave thanks to the Great Spirit for everything that he received. His eldest son, Wunzh, was likewise kind and gentle and thankful of heart, and he longed greatly to do something for his people.

The time came that Wunzh reached the age when every Indian boy fasts so that he may see in a vision the Spirit that is to be his guide through life. Wunzh's father built him a little lodge apart, so that the boy might rest there undisturbed during his days of fasting. Then Wunzh withdrew to begin the solemn rite.

On the first day he walked alone in the woods looking at the flowers and plants, and filling his mind with the beautiful images of growing things so that he might see them in his night-dreams. He saw how the flowers and herbs and berries grew, and he knew that some were good for food, and that others healed wounds and cured sickness. And his heart was filled with even a greater longing to do something for his family and his tribe.

"Truly," thought he, "the Great Spirit made all things. To Him we owe our lives. But could He not make it easier for us to get our food than by hunting and catching fish? I must try to find this out in my vision."

So Wunzh returned to his lodge and fasted and slept. On the third day he became weak and faint. Soon he saw in a vision a young brave coming down from the sky and approaching the lodge. He was clad in rich garments of green and yellow colors. On his head was a tuft of nodding green plumes, and all his motions were graceful and swaying.

"I am sent to you, O Wunzh," said the skystranger, "by that Great Spirit who made all things in sky and earth. He has seen your fasting, and knows

how you wish to do good to your people, and that you do not seek for strength in warriors. I am sent to tell you how you may do good to your kindred. Arise and wrestle with me, for only by overcoming me may you learn the secret."

Wunzh, though he was weak from fasting, felt courage grow in his heart, and he arose and wrestled with the stranger. But soon he became weaker and exhausted, and the stranger, seeing this, smiled gently on him and said: "My friend, this is enough for once, I will come again tomorrow." And he vanished as suddenly as he had appeared.

The next day the stranger came, and Wunzh felt himself weaker than before; nevertheless he rose and wrestled bravely. Then the stranger spoke a second time. "My friend," he said, "have courage! Tomorrow will be your last trial!" And he disappeared from Wunzh's sight.

On the third day the stranger came as before, and the struggle was renewed. And Wunzh, though fainter in body, grew strong in mind and will, and he determined to win or perish in the attempt. He exerted all his power, and, lo! in a while, he prevailed and overcame the stranger.

"O Wunzh, my friend," said the conquered one, "you have wrestled manfully. You have met your trial well. Tomorrow I shall come again and you must wrestle with me for the last time. You will prevail. Do you then strip off my garments, throw me down, clean the earth of roots and weeds, and bury me in that spot. When you have done so, leave my body on the ground. Come often to the place and see whether I have come to life, but be careful not to let weeds or grass grow on my grave. If you do all this well, you will soon discover how to benefit your fellow creatures." Having said this the stranger disappeared.

In the morning Wunzh's father came to him with food. "My son," he said, "you have fasted long. It is seven days since you have tasted food, and you must not sacrifice your life. The Master of Life does not require that."

"My father," replied the boy, "wait until the sun goes down tomorrow. For a certain reason I wish to fast until that hour."

"Very well," said the old man, "I shall wait until the time arrives when you feel inclined to eat." And he went away.

The next day, at the usual hour, the skystranger came again. And, though Wunzh had fasted seven days, he felt a new power arise within him. He grasped the stranger with superhuman strength, and threw him down. He took from him his beautiful garments, and finding him dead, buried him in the softened earth, and did all else as he had been directed.

He then returned to his father's lodge, and partook sparingly of food. There he abode for some time. But he never forgot the grave of his friend. Daily he visited it, and pulled up the weeds and grass, and kept the earth soft and moist. Very soon,

to his great wonder, he saw the tops of green plumes coming through the ground.

Weeks passed by, the summer was drawing to a close. One day Wunzh asked his father to follow him. He led him to a distant meadow. There, in the place where the stranger had been buried, stood a tall and graceful plant, with bright-colored, silken hair, and crowned by nodding green plumes. Its stalk was covered with waving leaves, and there grew from its sides clusters of milk-filled ears of corn, golden and sweet, each ear closely wrapped in its green husks.

"It is my friend!" shouted the boy joyously; "it is Mondawmin, the Indian Corn! We need no longer depend on hunting, so long as this gift is planted and cared for. The Great Spirit has heard my voice and has sent us this food."

Then the whole family feasted on the ears of corn and thanked the Great Spirit who gave it. So Indian Corn came into the world.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. A. V. Quinn has returned to her home in Evanston after having visited with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Darling.

Wm. S. Wilson and Alfred Russold have returned from Jackson's Hole. Each brought home an elk.

Mrs. Joseph Clark and son, Theodore, of Colorado, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts.

Wm. Jackson has been confined to his home the past ten days with illness.

Dave P. Miller and family motored to Wamsutter on Sunday, September 30th, where they visited with relatives.

Albert, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stevenson, is ill with diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill have moved to the Barracks and Ben



Little Miss Agnes James, youngest grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. John Doak, Rock Springs.

Gunyan and family have moved into the house vacated by Hills on Rainbow Avenue.

George Ward, who has been confined to his home the past two weeks with an injured leg, has now recovered and returned to work.

Dr. H. J. Arbogast has returned from a hunting trip to Brown's Park, Colorado.

James Outsen and family have returned to Deertrail, Colorado, after having visited here the past two weeks with relatives.

Jack Koski is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

"Boots" John DanKowski is enjoying a big game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

Henry Carr has returned to his home in Los Angeles after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Carr.

Mrs. F. A. Wilhelm underwent a minor operation for the removal of her tonsils at the Wyoming General Hospital on Saturday, September 29th.

John Williams has returned from Elkhorn, where he spent the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harris, of Magna, Utah, are visiting with Mr. Harris' sister, Mrs. Sellars. Mr. Harris was formerly Master Mechanic at Cumberland some fifteen years ago and enjoyed visiting with several Old Timers here.



Clara Zakarakis and Margaret Zakarakis of Rock Springs, ten and eight years old.

Mrs. Edward Walsh has returned from a visit with friends in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Elida Innis and Charles Highley were united in marriage Wednesday, October 3rd, at the home of the groom's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Highley at No. 3. They have gone to housekeeping on M Street, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

Anton Novak has gone to Rochester, Minn., for the benefit of his health.

The many friends of Joe Decora, who was seriously injured in No. 4 Mine on September 13th, will be pleased to learn that he is now on the road to recovery.

Mr. Wm. A. LaPierre, of Salt Lake City, representing the American Steel & Wire Co., was a business visitor at the Mine office on Saturday, October 6th.

Mrs. Frank Graber and daughter, Mary, have returned from Denver, where they have spent some time for the benefit of the latter's health.



William and Jack James, grandsons of Old Timer and Mrs. John Doak, Rock Springs.

Hanna

Clifford Dickinson, Oakland, California, stopped off to visit in Hanna. He was enroute to New York City in the interests of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. He was the house guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Sam While.

J. H. Crawford, Mine Foreman of No. 2 Mine, is recovering from injuries received while at work.

Among those who have been elk hunting in the Jackson Hole country are: Jack Huhtala, Matt Huhtala, Joe Angwin, Arthur Allen, F. E. Ford and many others. Some returned with an elk, others not so fortunate.

Rev. J. M. Johnson returned from Casper where he attended the Methodist Conference. His many friends are glad he was returned to the Hanna Charge for the coming year.

Mrs. Oscar Annala visited with friends in Rock Springs for a week.

The funeral of G. Ikegami, Japanese, killed by a fall of rock in No. 2 Mine, was held at the Methodist Church on Sunday, September 23rd. The deceased was 50 years of age and had lived in Hanna a number of years. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and daughter in Japan. Interment was made in the Hanna cemetery.

Mrs. Frank Rider is visiting friends in California.

Sam Harrison was injured while at work in No. 2 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Lepponen extended their hospitality to the community on Tuesday evening, October 9th, by giving a free dance and refreshments at the Finn Hall to celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary. Music was furnished by Jackson's Dance Band, the Hanna Band, and accordion played by Wm. Ahola. A most enjoyable time was had by the large crowd that attended. Mr. and Mrs. Lepponen wish to extend their thanks for the beautiful gifts they received.

The week of October the 8th was a vacation for the school children, the teachers attending institute at Casper.

Mrs. Henry Peterson and Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth attended Institute at Casper, as representatives of the Parent-Teacher's Association.

Miss Edna Klaseen, teacher at Medicine Bow, spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Matilda Klaseen, prior to attending Institute in Casper.

Miss Emma Hansen, who is teaching in Medicine Bow, was the house guest of Mrs. Joseph Lucas before attending Institute in Casper.

A very enjoyable dance was given in the Finn Hall by the High School on Saturday, October 6th.

Superior

Joe Metam and small son spent two weeks with Mr. Metam's parents at Carlsbad, California, in September.

Mrs. Ernest Swanson underwent a minor operation in Ogden. She has been in very poor health for a year and is now recovering nicely.

Andy Young purchased a new Erskine coach.

A crowd of small girls and boys gathered at the home of Junior Pecolar Saturday, September 15th, to help celebrate his fourth birthday. Games were enjoyed, each small guest received a box of candy. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Pecolar. Junior received many pretty gifts in honor of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong enjoyed a vacation, part of it being spent in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Ida Huber, of Scammon, Kan., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Young.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hays was the scene of a very bappy gathering when the members of the Senior Class of '28 met to tender a farewell reception to Miss Carolyn Hill, one of its members, on the eve of her departure for Laramie, where she will attend the University the ensuing year. Games and music were enjoyed throughout the evening at the close of which delightful refreshments were served.

Deputy Mine Inspector D. K. Wilson and wife spent a day here this month.

Mrs. Mae A. Brooks spent a few days here among friends. She is a candidate for Clerk of District Court on the Republican ticket.

Jas. Libby was here on business for the company.

Mesdames Joe and Leo Arnoldi gave a party at the home of Mrs. Joe Arnoldi in honor of their brother, Mr. Talbert and wife of Chicago, who visited with them for a week.

Mrs. Miriam Sheddon, County Superintendent of Schools, paid a visit here to the schools in September.

The Lions held their first meeting and dinner at the

U. P. Boarding House, after adjournment for the summer months. Music was rendered by the Sagebrushers.

Mrs. Harry Wylam visited her daughter, Miss Vera, several days in Denver, who is in Nurse's Training there.

Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Breihan, of Rock Springs, were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Clarke on Friday, September 21st.

O. G. Sharrer made a trip to Idaho on company business.

Miss Zella Lavesque was the incentive of a miscellaneous shower in her honor at the home of Mrs. G. A. Brown, with Mesdames C. G. Scott and P. Nugent as hostesses. Nine tables of bridge were in progress. The prize winners were Mrs. Paul Jones, first; Mrs. Ray Knill, second; Mrs. Jas. Roddy, consolation. Miss Marjorie Sheddon cut the free-for-all. Miss Ella McLaughlin, of Clinton, Iowa, Mesdames G. H. Breihan, Ray Knill and Joe Edgeworth were out of town guests. A tasty luncheon was served. Miss Zella was showered with congratulations and best wishes by her many friends who hold her in high esteem.

Miss Zella Rose Levesque and John P. Nagle, of Lewiston, Idaho, were married by Rev. S. A. Welsh at the South Side Catholic Church at 9:00 a. m., Thursday, September 27th. The couple was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Clarke. The bridal party entered the church to the soft strains of Lohengrin's wedding march. The bride was beautiful in a velvet rose-bud gown.

Charles Hoist, a well known miner of Superior, died September 24th, between South Superior and Rock Springs while being transported in an automobile to the Wyoming General Hospital. Death was due to acute heart trouble. He was a native of Germany, where a sister is said to reside. Funeral services were conducted from Rogan's Mortuary.

Mrs. Joe Clarke of Colorado is visiting her son, Wendell and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Conzatti, Mr. and Mrs. Obie Powell and Mrs. P. O'Connell returned from Denver where they visited Mr. O'Connell at the Fitzsimmon's Hospital, where he is a medical patient.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

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First Security Corporation
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Serving over 50,000 depositors

The Odd Fellows held a social at the Opera House on Saturday, October 6th, for their families and Rebekahs. Cards and dancing were the diversions of the evening. William McIntosh and Mrs. P. Pecolar won first prizes, Mrs. Wm. Van Valkenburg and George Noble, second, Mrs. R. Prevedel and Archie Smith the consolations. A lovely lunch was served by the men.

Adolph Floretta is in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for his health.

John Traeger has been on the sick list but is able to be at work again.

Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained at a vanishing luncheon sponsored by the O. E. S. at her home, October 7th. "500" was the game played. Mrs. John Bunning, of Rock Springs, won first prize, Mrs. Wm. Matthew, of Rock Springs, the consolation. Mrs. D. K. Wilson, Mrs. Robert Guy and Mrs. Matt Strannigan were guests from Rock Springs. A lovely lunch was enjoyed by all.

Winton

Jim Warinner has resigned his position with the Store and has accepted a position with the Warinner Drug Company in Rock Springs. Lots and lots of luck to you, Jim. Come again, some Saturday night.

We are sorry to hear that Winton will lose the sweet companionship of Mrs. Kate Warinner and Mrs. Helen Anderson, who are now located in Rock Springs. A very enjoyable farewell party was tendered the departing ones by the Woman's Club.

We are informed that Venus Thomas, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thomas, is seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital. We're all trusting for an early and complete recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bell are the proud parents of a dandy new-born daughter, having arrived Friday, October 5th. Congratulations, folks.



Charles Jolly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jolly, Winton, and well known there as "Ka Yo."

to Pontiac, Michigan, from California, where she has spent a most enjoyable vacation with relatives. She will now join Mr. Toy, who is Construction Foreman for the Oakland Motor Company in the eastern city.

Gerald Neal and family recently returned from their vacation, which "killingly" spent in the northern big game country. There is no need of asking "Gerry" if he had a good time. We had the privilege of sampling some of the "venison" and we know he enjoyed the hunt.

Good news: "Yanks win series." Mrs. Scanlin's south-paw digit has been salvaged.

New members of the Tonsil-less Club: Vita Brown and Billie Dodds.

Doc says we are all invited to get sick and visit the new "Hospital."

The Community building is now completed and the Woman's Club has furnished it most neatly. The opening "blow-out" will be staged in the near future.

LIFE INSURANCE....

The one thing that has not advanced in price.

The dollars you invest in Life Insurance purchase more protection than ever before.

While prices of commodities have been advancing since the war, the steady lowering of the death rate and the reduction in expense percentages have enabled us to furnish insurance at less cost than in former years.

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CHEVROLET
COMPANY

Chevrolet Sales and Service



Elk Street
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Phone 480W

George Ernsbarger spent a few days in the big game country, looking for the Big Game.

Mrs. Anna Johnson is visiting here with her oldest daughter, Mrs. J. E. Scanlin.

Mr. Bertram Robbins has accepted the position recently vacated by James Warinner at the Store. Welcome home, Bert.

Harry Bingham, our butcher, has taken over the Hill boarding house recently vacated by Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Anton Steneck is again at home after spending a few days at the Wyoming General Hospital. Here's for an early recovery.

Mike Pecolar and Albert Schlang are slowly recovering.

Mr. James Tait and Mr. Ed Tynsky, and families, are now located at Standardville, Utah.

Melvin Messenger is receiving some fine programs over his Bosch Radio at the Store. Better step around sometime and listen to some fine renditions.



Blanche Foster and Catherine Uram enjoy showing their friends the flowers in Blanche's garden at Winton.

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An exceptionally new shipment of novelty check and stripe sox, perfect fitting and fast color—all with double reinforced toe and heel.

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with the market value of the goods is placed on it. You get this price
EVERY DAY.

Shop at your convenience. If you cannot shop today, the same low price
will be here tomorrow.

J.C. PENNEY Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
INC.

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National In Resources

Local In Service



Paul and Nick Zagaris with their sisters, Clara and Annie, all members of the Greek Orthodox Sunday School, Rock Springs.

Cumberland

Mr. Frank Tolman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Miss Afton Buchanan, of Cumberland, were married at Salt Lake, September 8th. Miss Buchanan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Buchanan.

The Sewing Club has been reorganized and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Ruth Ackerlund; Vice President, Mrs. Frank Morocki; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence Williams. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Martin Reiva.

Stephen and James Hunter are the first successful big game hunters of the season. Both returning home with a deer.

Alex Miller and family, of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. David Miller.

Frank, John and August Subic have returned from Jackson Hole country, securing two elk while on the trip.

Mrs. Alice Bradak, of Gebo, Wyoming, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Rowbottom.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Subic have returned from a visit to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The Edwin Anderson and Chas. Andy homes are quarantined by reason of scarlet fever.

John T. Welsh is able to be out after his severe illness.

Wm. Micheli and family have returned to Italy.

P. A. Young and family have returned from a visit to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Douglas of Portland were in Tono Monday. Mr. Douglas transacted business here and Mrs. Douglas was a guest of Mrs. E. C. Way. Later all four were dinner guests at the Lewis-Clark hotel.

Henry Cowell and George Wigley, Jr., are the first lucky hunters in this region since deer season opened. They came in Sunday with their prize after being out only a few hours in the morning.

A group of ladies from here attended the Thurston County Home Workers' Extension Council at Chambers Prairie Friday. In the group were: Mrs. E. C. Way, Mrs. E. R. Rogers, Mrs. Chas. Larson, Mrs. Henry Cowell, Mrs. Chas.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

McDONALD'S CANDIES,
BEST CIGARS,
ALL KINDS GINGER ALES

We cannot sell all the Candies but we
handle the best.

Richardson, Mrs. A. A. Colvin, Mrs. James Sayce, Mrs. Matt Mardicott and Mrs. Bert Boardman.

The Tono school busses afforded accommodation to the Puyallup fair Monday for about 40 high school and eighth grade students. Oliver R. Ingersoll, Principal of Tono school, with Miss Dorothy Arnell and Miss Welma Glover, chaperoned the group.

Miss Hulda Rankin and Miss Florence Mardicott were relief teachers Monday for the primary and third and fourth grade pupils.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Daldstrom of Centralia entertained at their home last Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicot of Tono. The evening was spent in playing cards, after which a luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sayce spent the week end with Mr. Sayce's parents at Cumberland.

Mrs. James Sheldon entertained at dinner last Friday evening in honor of her birthday. The rooms were decorated with dahlias and autumn leaves and color scheme of harmonizing colors were carried through the decorations. Covers were placed for her father, John Fusco, and sons, Joe, Steve and William, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mossop and son, Joe, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Fusco and family from Centralia and Mr. and Mrs. James Sheldon and family. The later part of the evening was spent in playing cards.

Those from Tono attending the home extension meeting at Chambers Prairie were Mesdames Chas. Larson, Edw. Rogers, Chas. Richardson, Henry Cowell, E. C. Way, Jas. Sayce, M. J. Mardicott, A. A. Colvin and A. J. Boardman. A lovely display of hand work was on display at the meeting.

Mrs. Jack Dowell entertained at dinner Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson and family. The evening was spent playing 500.

Mrs. Tom Warren and son, Tommy, of Centralia, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson to the Puyallup fair Sunday.



The New Surgery at Winton.

Every SEIBERLING resource backs this **P** ONE YEAR'S FREE Protection

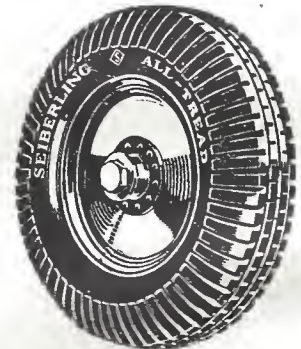
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New Emergency Surgery and Medical Office at Winton

The completion of the New Medical Building at Winton replaces the old inadequate frame structure which did duty as a doctor's office. It is a splendid looking building with a Spanish exterior and carrying bright colored ornamentation of modern vogue. The building is fitted to care for the doctor's general practice and for emergency surgical care as well, with up-to-date modern equipment, suitable lighting and the possibility of fixed uniform temperatures as desired by the treatment. It is an invitingly arranged building and if there are those of us who do not mind getting ill, this might perhaps be a good time to make occasion to call on Doctor Harris, before the newness wears off.

And it will be of incalculable benefit to the community that it is now possible to have immediate medical and surgical attention administered under the most favorable conditions and modern equipment.



I am The Office Duster

Heigh Ho! Every-
body! The Employees'
Magazine is to have a
brand new cover the first of the
year. Will a lot of you write in
and tell the Duster what sort of
of a cover you think it should have?

A lot of us try to put off a lot of
things, but a good time is not one of them.

These are the good old days we will
be longing for a few years from now.

Hubert Work said last Thanksgiving Day:
"For that which is good, may we be thankful."

The Duster knows a lot of women and girls—and men
and boys too, who are thankful for our beautiful new Club
Houses.

Mrs. Harris of Winton says she'll be thankful if every-
body takes good care of the Winton Club. And the Duster
wouldn't like to be the offender whom Mrs. Harris found
being careless.

Most everybody is willing to say they'd be thankful if
every single one of their party's candidates are elected.

Old Timer Bob Muir says he's thankful for new and
travelled trails which call each year, as well as for the
beauty of the thirty states he visited this year. In June
he'll be ready to say, "All aboard for Zion Park and points
west."

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New Location
LABOR TEMPLE

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Eastman Kodaks and Supplies

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Prescriptions Carefully Filled
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A car with lines, contours and color effects
that reflect the smartest current achieve-
ments in fashionable bodycraft.

A large car, with deep wide luxuriously
upholstered seats, beautifully appointed in-
teriors and complete fine car equipment.
A car of rugged, enduring strength—the
kind of dependability, long life and me-
chanical integrity you expect and scrupu-
lously receive from those who build Dodge
Brothers Motor Cars.

A car possessing every feature and detail
of advanced equipment that engineering
genius and uncompromising engineering
standards can provide.

Above all, a new and larger car—an extra-
ordinary expression of performance, style,
luxury, ease of handling and honest value.
On display for the first time today.

Available in six distinguished
body types—The Sport Sedan, \$1795—
The Sport Coupe with Rumble Seat, \$1795
—The Landau Sedan, \$1845—These prices
include six wire wheels and six tires . . .
The Victoria Brougham, \$1575—The Se-
dan, \$1675 — The Coupe with Rumble
Seat, \$1675 . . . All prices f. o. b. Detroit
—front and rear bumpers included.

[Dodge Brothers new Victory Six \$995 to \$1295,
and Dodge Brothers Standard Six \$875 to \$970,
also on display.]

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ROCK SPRINGS

Winton is thankful for the nice supply of books its safety record won for it.

Some women are thankful that—the housecleaning is now finished. So are some men.

People in the United States spent an average of \$18.15 each for candy, ice cream and soda in 1927, as against \$1.10 for books.

Be a friend. You don't need money,
You need a disposition sunny,
Just the wish to help another
To get along some way or other;
Just a kindly hand extended
Out to one who's unbefriended;
Just the will to give or lend—
This will make you someone's friend.

Our yesterdays and todays are the blocks with which we build. We're thankful for yesterdays and todays.

Anna Baird says she's thankful for the World Series games—or would be if the—had won.

Again quoting Hubert Work: "For that which is good may we be thankful."

Hurrah for the Cardinals of St. Louis. They are related to us. Engineer Ray Bottomley says we may root for them.

Threw Coal

"Rafferty," exclaimed Mr. Dolan, "Your boy threw a lump of coal at my boy."

"That's a Rafferty for you! When he feels there's a principle at stake, he doesn't think of expense."—Washington Star.

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*Watch for Our Display
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REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK OF ROCK SPRINGS

In the State of Wyoming, at the close of Business on October 3, 1928

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,522,371.91
United States Government securities owned.....	833,062.85
Other bonds, stocks and securities owned.....	325,540.73
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	126,929.60
Real Estate owned other than banking house.....	4,463.04
Cash and due from banks.....	619,124.10
Redemption funds with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	4,500.00
Total.....	\$3,435,992.23

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits, net.....	12,435.01
Circulating notes outstanding.....	89,997.50
Deposits	3,033,559.72
Total.....	\$3,435,992.23

I hereby certify the above to be correct:

C. ELIAS, Cashier

Phone 36

Second and C Streets

The Super Service StationCars Washed, Polished
and Greased

GAS and OIL

AL LEE, Manager

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the best—that's why the West
is so strong for Supreme Brand oven
products. Folks who enjoy good
things to eat choose this delightful
line after trying them all.And here's the reason—made of the
most select Western products, bakedby Westerners who know how, in a
plant flooded with Western sun-
shine, "Supreme" brand quality sat-
isfies Westerners as nothing else
really can.If you've never acquired the "Su-
preme" buying habit, try it now,
for "Supreme" is a word to go
BUY.*Real pleasure awaits you.*

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Corner S. Front and C Street
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NORTH SIDE
STATE BANK

— of —

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Capital	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus	75,000.00
Undivided Profits	12,653.47
Deposits	2,002,061.48
Total	\$2,164,714.95

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Owned by Home People

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HUDSON --- ESSEX

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*as fruit on
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wife in The Inter-
mountain States
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Blue Pine Coffee is
FRESH — a taste
will prove it.

*you can't
miss its
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We have proven our usefulness in providing this in our line of

Banquet Cakes

which are baked fresh in ten varieties every day.

Try one for next Sunday.

The Union Pacific Coal Company Stores